

THOUSANDS THROG RANDALLS IS. FOR PEACE

The biggest outdoor peace rally New York has seen since the start of the Korean War was under way last night as thousands of New Yorkers were pouring in a steady stream into Triboro Stadium on Randall's Island. As this edition of the Daily Worker went to press busload after busload, carload after carload of people, Negro and white, young and old, from Manhattan, Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens, and other metropolitan areas were pouring down the ramps from the Triboro Bridge onto the island in the East River for the great concert-rally. Seats in the stone Stadium were rapidly being filled and the huge parking spaces, empty just a few hours ago, were jammed with vehicles.

(Full detail of the meeting will appear in all editions of tomorrow's Daily Worker).

The Stadium, bright with color on an overcast, humid night, was humming with animation and enthusiasm. Entire families were coming in, including all ages of youngsters.

Loads of young people were to be seen coming in a steady stream. The atmosphere was festive for the gala "Peace Under the Stars" meeting, and yet it was serious at the same time. For this was a gathering of Americans, the ordinary people, who wanted an end to the killing in Korea, who were here representing the 70 percent of the American people that told the Gallup Poll it wanted negotiations between the big countries to settle all differences peacefully.

They were to hear from a great galaxy of cultural figures including Paul Robeson and stars of Broadway and Hollywood, as well as a cross section of speakers representing the churches and various people's organizations.

At the very first mention of the word "peace," spoken by the Rev. B. McGowan of the Epworth Methodist Church of the Bronx, a mighty cheer roared forth into the New York sky.

Eisenhower Calls Social Reform 'Loss of Freedom'

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43 Notables Launch National Poll on Cease-Fire in Korea

Forty-three prominent Americans have called for an immediate halt to the Korean war and announced the launching of a nationwide Peace Referendum, jointly with the American Peace Crusade, to make the ending of the Korean war a major issue in the 1952 election campaign. People will be

Truman Refuses to End War

President Truman yesterday again refused to call off the Korean war, using the POW exchange as the excuse. He claimed that this is a humanitarian and moral issue. He did not comment on the proposal to call a cease-fire and continue the POW talks afterward.

U. S. BATTLE CASUALTIES NOW TOTAL 115,373

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The Pentagon today announced a new total of 115,373 American battle casualties in Korea, an increase of 688 over last week's figure.

The list includes casualties whose next of kin were notified through last Friday. Notification usually requires at least one week so the actual total on that date was higher.

The total includes 20,286 dead, 82,670 wounded, 9,422 missing, 1,610 captured and 1,385 previously missing but now returned to duty.

The total by services was:
Army—92,789 casualties; 16,929 dead, 64,636 wounded, 8,296 missing, 1,606 captured and 1,322 previously missing but returned to service.

Navy—1,483 casualties; 317 dead, 1,103 wounded, 61 missing, none captured, two previously missing but returned to military service.

Marine Corps—19,859 casualties; 2,595 dead, 16,892 wounded, 352 missing, 20 previously missing but returned to service.

Air Force—1,242 casualties; 445 dead, 59 wounded, 713 missing, four captured, 41 previously missing but returned to service.

polled on the simple question of an immediate cease-fire in Korea, with all unresolved questions to be settled at the conference table. Results of the Peace Referendum will be presented to all candidates for public office with the demand they work to stop the Korean war before Election Day.

"We have a responsibility to humanity and to our country to make it unmistakably clear to our political and military leaders that our people want the Korean war ended," the statement declared. "Yet the war goes on despite the expressed desires of the vast majority of the American people" as indicated in the Gallup Poll, resolutions of many important national bodies, letters to the press, etc. This responsibility has increased in view of the air forces' current plan of bombing 78 towns in North Korea.

"This is election year, 1952. . . . Every man and woman is keenly aware of the importance of this election and his or her role as a voter," the statement continued. "It is our firm belief that this desire to end the Korean war has such widespread support among the American people that if projected into the election campaign along non-partisan lines, candidates for public office, especially the Presidency, will feel compelled to accede to this popular demand to

work to end the Korean war."

"We therefore call on all men and women of good will in this country to join in a National Referendum for Peace on the simple issue of ending the Korean war through an immediate cease-fire and settling all unresolved questions at the conference table, the results to be presented to all candidates for public office, especially the Congress, the Senate and the Presidency. We call on all organizations—churches, trade unions, fraternal bodies, women's groups, youth, civic clubs—to take and initiate activity in support of a National Referendum for Peace, so that the tragedy of the Korean war will stop."

Initiators with the American Peace Crusade of the National Peace Referendum to end the Korean war included Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York City, noted historian and writer, a member of the United States delegation to the San Francisco founding Conference of the United Nations, a founder of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and former United States Minister to Liberia, Honorary Co-Chairman of the American Peace Crusade; Professor Philip Morris, Ithaca, New York nuclear physicist, who worked on the A-bomb dropped at Hiroshima; Rev. Kenneth Rep-

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USSR Hikes Consumer Goods Goal In 5-Year Peace Plan

MOSCOW, Aug. 20.—The Soviet Union today announced final goals for its great Peace Five-Year Plan of 1951-55 with major stress on a vast increase in consumer goods, doubling of industrial capacity and a hike in national income of 60 percent.

The plan was published in Pravda and broadcast by Radio Moscow.

The plan sets the objectives 90 percent more meat, 70 percent more fish, 70 percent more butter, 100 percent more cheese, 100 per-

cent more wine, one and a half times as much essential canned foods, fruit and dairy products, 70 percent more textiles, 80 percent more clothing, and 80 percent more shoes.

The plan called for a further development of moving pictures and television. It called for an increase of movie screens by 25 percent.

The plan called for a 62 percent increase in steel production from 1950 to 1955. After the war Premier Josef Stalin called for

the production of 60,000,000 tons of steel a year by 1960, and 500,000,000 tons of coal.

The plan called for a 43 percent step up in the production of coal. Other increases set in the plan included cast iron, 76 percent; oil, 85 percent; electrical power, 80 percent; automobile output, 20 percent; tractors, 19 percent; timber production, 56 percent; meat, 92 percent; shoes, 55 percent; cotton, 61 percent; butter, 72 percent; vegetable fats, 77 percent.

The overall grain harvest would

be built up by 40 to 50 percent, with the wheat harvest up 55 to 65 percent.

Five great hydroelectric stations under construction are to be completed. Gross production of grain and cereals is to be increased by 50 percent, sugar 70, cotton 65.

The plan stipulates the construction of a large railroad network in southern Siberia and central Asia, reconstruction of railroads in the Baltic republics, and 50 percent more highways, especially between the Caucasus and the Baltic coast.

The plan called for higher national income by 60 percent, and a continued policy of gradual reduction of retail prices so that real wages will go up 35 percent.

The seven years of compulsory education will be extended to 10 years in the large cities.

The five-year plan was hailed as one of peaceful civilian and cultural construction, demonstrating the superiority of the Soviet over the capitalist system.

It pledged to develop economic ties with all countries wishing to do so.

Negro Attorney Wins Nomination For State Senate in Dem Primary

An opportunity to send the first Negro to the lily-white New York State Senate loomed yesterday, when Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney, was declared the winner over incumbent Sen. Harold I. Panken for the Democratic nomination in Manhattan's 21 S. D. In East Harlem, the Republican in-

chine succeeded in defeating for renomination of the labor-backed incumbent, State Sen. William J. Bianchi of the 22 S. D. Bianchi, whose acceptance of American Labor Party support and vigorous championing of progressive legislation while in Albany had aroused GOP bosses' ire, received 1372

votes to the 2666 of machine-backed Dr. Charles J. Muzzicato. Archibald, who was supported by the Non-partisan Committee to Elect a Negro State Senate, obtained 5378 votes to the 5207 votes for Panken, the Tammany candidate. Panken, refusing to concede defeat, indicated he will in-

sist on a recount. Archibald received the backing of insurgent Tammany groups after Negro citizens of all parties joined in a coalition to press for election of a Negro to the Albany body. The movement has been vigorously supported by the American Labor Party.

Admits Planes Violated Korea Truce Zone

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—Gen. Mark Clark's headquarters today admitted warplanes violated the neutral Panmunjom truce conference site Aug. 16 during the last day of fighting for a nearby hill.

The Korean-Chinese truce delegation had protested this and other violations of the neutral zone.

Banker Links To Stevenson Revealed

While Adlai Stevenson is being sold to American working people as a "labor" candidate on the strength of top union chiefs' endorsements, he will actually busy himself at the job of becoming the "businessman's" candidate, according to the Big Business bible, the Wall Street Journal.

Stevenson Backers Will Seek to Sell Governor as Businessman's Man," the Journal headlined a dispatch Friday from Springfield, Ill. "Of course, they're not peddling that idea in CIO and AFL circles," wrote Alan I. Otten, "Journal" reporter.

The Journal clearly is giving industrialists and bankers the cue not to get worried about Stevenson's real outlook and to ignore all the phoney talk, intended to make ordinary Americans believe that the Democratic standard-bearer is a "New Dealer."

As evidence of the affinity between Stevenson and Big Business the Wall Street Journal cites the following:

• The so-called "independent" Stevenson-for-President clubs are headed by "a highly respectable business executive—Hermon Dunlap Smith, executive vice-president of Marsh & McLennan, one of the country's largest insurance brokerage firms." Smith is described as a "long-time buddy" of Stevenson's.

• "Prominent industrialist" Donald Funk, head of the Sangamo Electric Co. of Springfield headed the Illinois downstate committee for Stevenson's reelection as governor. Smith headed the upstate division, and "many other Illinois

business leaders were in the Stevenson camp."

• Stevenson loaded the Illinois state government with Big Business representatives. "The purchasing committee, for example, is headed by James S. Knowlson, president of Stewart-Warner Corp., a major manufacturing corporation. The financial management group is headed by Charles Z. Meyer, vice president and controller of the First National Bank of Chicago. . . . The new state purchasing agency is Carl Kresl, a retired Sears Roebuck executive."

• Stevenson's opposition to federal control of Big Business is so marked, that "says one Stevenson lieutenant: 'How much further can Eisenhower go than that?'"

• The Democratic standard-bearer is for "economy," which naturally means economy at the expense of the common man's needs. For instance, Stevenson "vetoed a politically popular 10 percent increase in old-age pensions" as well as "bills to help retired school teachers, to shorten the work week of state employees and to give them longer vacations and to increase state aid to schools. . . ."

In other words, any endorsements of Stevenson by top AFL or CIO leaders to the contrary, Big Business can rest assured that if the Democrats win, wage-cutting and profit-boosting will still be the White House order of the day.

DROUGHT SKYROCKETS FOOD PRICES IN SOUTH

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20. (FP).—The Bureau of Labor Statistics' semi-annual report on the south, just published, gives a direct lie to claims of Commerce Secretary Charles Sawyer and Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan that the drought is having little effect on food prices.

Based only on effects of the drought and other factors up to the end of June, before the drought became national in scope, the report says: "Dominating the southern economy during the first half of 1952 were the sharp upward movement of retail food prices as a result of the drought, the continued depression of the textile industry and the steel strike."

The report, issued by Dir. Brunswick A. Baglen of the BLS

bureau in the south, goes on to say: "By midyear, pressure on fresh fruit and vegetable prices was becoming evident as a result of a severe drought in the south-east. It is expected that retail food prices will reach new peak levels early in the second half of the year."

The rising rice spiral has intensified suffering in the south, already at a high level because of unemployment, the report shows. Employment dropped 15,000 in the south during the six-month period to a level 50,000 below the first part of 1951. There was a "substantial drop" in construction due to completion of the major part of work on the atomic energy plant in South Carolina.

Army Hedges On Vets' Plea to Free Lt. Gilbert

Requests by veterans of World War II for the freedom of Lt. Leon A. Gilbert, Negro veteran of Korea serving 20 years in jail, have received an answer from the Army saying that the case "is now being reviewed for the possibility of clemency." In an evasive reply to the New York Veterans for Peace, the Army Department also claimed that the fact that Lt. Gilbert was a Negro "has no bearing on the matter."

Norman Wagner, chairman of the New York organization, said the vets would continue to fight for the full freedom of Lt. Gilbert, who was convicted of alleged "mis-



LIEUT. GILBERT

conduct before the enemy" at a time he was completely overcome by battle shock. Originally sentenced to death, Gilbert's sentence was commuted to 20 years imprisonment after nationwide protest.

The text of the Army Department reply to the N. Y. Vets for Peace:

"Gilbert's case is now being reviewed for the possibility of clemency. All aspects of his case will be examined thoroughly on an individual basis before a decision is reached. In this connection you are advised that each case is considered on its own merits and an individual's race has no bearing on the matter. I assure you that all relevant factors will receive careful attention and such action will be taken as is consistent with the merits of his case."

Polio Cases Up Again in State

ALBANY, Aug. 20. — Polio struck 101 New Yorkers outside New York City last week, almost double that of the same week last year, the State Health Department said today.

There have been 404 cases outside New York City since the first of the year, compared with 309 at this time last year. Worst-hit counties last week were: Erie, 24; Onondaga, 14; Nassau, 13; Suffolk, 8; and Westchester, 10.

Have you obtained a sub from shopmate, union brother or sister, neighbor, lodge associate, friend or relative?

'Who's Fooling Whom?' Detroit Paper Asks

The Detroit "Free Press," in an editorial on Aug. 15 entitled "Who Is Fooling Whom?" contrasts the "proposals" of the Western Big Three in the UN for "disarmament," with the announcement of the building of a new atomic bomb plant in Ohio. The editorial follows:

WHO IS FOOLING WHOM?

Side by side on Wednesday's front pages were (1) the announcement of plans for a new \$1.2 billion plant in Ohio to produce uranium for atomic bombs and (2) the news that the Western Big Three had made a new proposal to Moscow for limiting military strength and eliminating atomic weapons. Will Moscow be impressed by this coincidence?

The disarmament proposal put forward by the United States, Great Britain and France is "new" chiefly because it would transfer negotiations from the UN to a Big Five conference. China would be a party to the conversations. Which China is not stated. The proposal is couched in language capable of admitting the Communist regime in Peiping as China's spokesman.

The Western work-sheet attaches as a condition that the Soviet Government accept specific ceilings for troop strength of the Big Five. As Moscow rejected these ceilings, when proposed last May, the inference drawn by correspondents at the UN is that the Western Big Three does not expect it to accept them now. Yet this demarche is regarded as a stroke of propaganda genius.

Who's fooled by a gesture foredoomed to futility? Against whom does Moscow think we are piling up A-bombs? Against Yemen or Costa Rica or the Fiji Islands?

Would it be barely possible that the intended victims of this hoax are the American people, whose attention must be directed away from the Truman Administration's failure to make any substantial contribution to the easing of world tensions?

Mrs. Bass Finds People Looking for Peace Solution

By CHARLES CLENN

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the Progressive Party's Vice Presidential candidate is supremely confident "the people are looking for answers to the questions of peace, equality and security."

And she said here, the response to her meetings, in a 12-state tour indicated that many of the people of the U. S. will listen to and vote for the Vincent Hallinan-Bass ticket in the 1952 elections.

Mrs. Bass' confidence was voiced at a press conference at which the Negro leader appeared jointly with Mrs. Vivian Hallinan, wife of the Presidential candidate who, at that time, was a federal prisoner at McNeil Island for his defense of Harry Bridges.

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Hallinan joined in attacking schools of "take it easy" thought which base themselves on the premise that the people "are not ready to hear the Progressive party" program.

"They are not only ready to hear it," Mrs. Hallinan said. "They are anxious to hear it and they came right to the point when they try to find out if we mean what we say about peace and economic security."

Indications that the people were not going to "hear about" the Progressive Party from the commercial press were underscored

at a conference at which only representatives of The Daily People's World, The Morning Freiheit and the Columbia Broadcasting System were present.

CBS was there in the presence of a woman who interviewed Mrs. Bass, Mrs. Hallinan and Tuffy, the Hallinan's 13-year-old son.

Mrs. Bass spoke warmly of the reception she received in the Midwest, the East the West Coast from thousands who came to hear her.

First Negro woman ever to have run for the high office she is seeking, Mrs. Bass said, "We are beginning to reach the hearts of the Negro people with our program."

In Newark, N. J., she said, "a preacher got out of his pulpit and I preached the sermon. The Negro people hadn't heard of Vincent Hallinan before, and when I was finished, the whole congregation came to shake hands."

"Six young Negro students approached me," she said. "I wasn't sure what they were going to do, but each of them kissed me on each cheek and said, 'We are going to vote for you.'"

"The youth," she said, "the youth. That's where we're finding a lot of support throughout the country. That's where our greatest response is coming from."

Mrs. Hallinan fervently endorsed that statement. Her oldest son, "Dynamite," 17, is actively campaigning for the Hallinan-Bass ticket throughout the country. And his issue is peace she said.

Mrs. Bass spoke of an audience of women, most of them not Progressive Party members, in Indianapolis, where every kind of legal gimmick has been placed in the path of the Progressive Party to keep it off the ballot. One woman of the audience, she said, pleaded with her not to mention that Hallinan was in prison.

She did not heed the request, but told the women, "in the case of Hallinan, it is not a disgrace to be in prison. His imprisonment is as honorable as that of a man in the Bible, Paul."

"And," she said, "I recall there was a man named Matthew Lyons who was jailed during the Alien

FIGHT COP TERROR AGAINST PUERTO RICANS IN BROOKLYN

The Bay Ridge Brooklyn Committee against Police Brutality is engaged in a campaign to end the terror against Puerto Rican youth, following two recent police assaults against innocent youths. Affidavits describing the recent attacks have been sent to District Attorney Miles A. MacDonald of Kings County demanding an investigation. A meeting held last week by 50 citizens in the Bay Ridge Spanish Community Center also demanded action. Police involved in the beatings belong to the 68th Precinct.

On Wednesday Aug. 6, Rafael Perez, 18, of 269 53 St., Brooklyn, and another 16-year-old youth were talking on the corner of 50 St. and 3 Ave., Brooklyn. Perez, who has been in the Unit-

ed States for only a few months and doesn't speak English well was on his way to see a doctor, having injured his finger on the job the day before. A police car drew up to the two youngsters; they were shoved into the car and taken to the 68th Precinct station house at 42 St. and Fourth Ave. Perez was then taken into a back room where he was confronted with an older man who accused him of being one of two men who had allegedly attacked him the previous morning.

The police then hit Perez in the right eye and cheek, and on the body, opening an inch-long gash in the corner of his eye. They then demanded that Perez remove the bandage from his finger. When he refused to do so,

they ripped it off, reopening the wound. Perez was then taken to a jail in Manhattan where he was kept overnight. The following day he was transferred to Raymond Street Jail. On Friday, friends of Perez were able to get him released on \$500 bail.

During the entire time that Perez was in jail no doctor attended to his wounds. At the preliminary hearing the man who had fingered Perez failed to appear. Perez is coming up for further hearing on Aug. 21.

The second beating was received by Jesus Donato, 19, of 3003 Third Ave., Brooklyn. Donato's sister, who was in the final month of pregnancy, began to have severe labor pains on Friday, Aug. 10, at four a.m. Donato, trying to call an ambulance,

went to a police call box.

A police detective passing by saw Donato using the police phone and, without asking anything at all hit him in the face. The detective then demanded that Donato lie down in the street. Since the detective had not given any evidence of his official status, Donato thought it was a robbery and refused. The detective then drew a gun and pointed it at Donato's head forcing him to lie down in the street.

A police car then arrived. A policeman jumped out of the car and without any further information began kicking the young man. The police finally let Donato go because they had no evidence of any crime being committed. Meanwhile Donato's sister gave birth without any medical assistance.

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Army Law Declared In Teheran

TEHERAN, Aug. 20.—The Iranian government today imposed martial law in this capital city in a move to suppress demonstration of the people for peace and improved living conditions.

An emergency cabinet session ordered martial law imposed on Teheran for a week effective to night. It also ordered a nightly curfew, from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m.

The cabinet decision was announced by Radio Teheran in a special broadcast. It also said Brig. Reza Azimi had been appointed military governor of the capital.

Whip Cracked—NATO Countries 'Affirm' Pledge

PARIS, Aug. 20.—North Atlantic Treaty governments responded to some arm-twisting by the U. S. government today and repeated formal assurances that they will meet their 1952 goals for rearmament. The pledges came from Britain and France specifically after U. S. Ambassador William H. Draper, cracking the Wall Street whip at the meeting of NATO's permanent council, warned that no member nation must fall seriously short of the goal of 50 divisions for the West European army. British and French representatives were asked pointblank for guarantees that they will keep their 1952 promises.

Some unintentional comedy was introduced into the deliberations of the would-be aggressors' conclave when the Belgian government's representative, Andre de Starcke, declared that his government would continue to press for a two-year draft into the armies of the other NATO members even though Belgium just cut its draft term from two years to 21 months.

The Belgian draft reduction was ordered reluctantly by the government as the result of a nationwide protest movement culminating in a general strike. The Brussels regime was forced to yield despite the angry insistence by West European army boss, Gen. Matthew Ridgway, that a two-year draft term must be maintained. The Belgian people's victory has already spurred movements in other NATO countries for draft reductions.

With the world rounding the seventh year of phoney warnings about Soviet "invasions," the NATO Council ponderously announced that the reason for the West European armaments program—the alleged Soviet menace—remain unchanged.

Draper told the NATO meeting that "scores" of air bases are under construction.

Lawyer Going to Greece to View Army Trial of Unionists

FUR AND LEATHER WORKERS URGE PARDON FOR JACKSON

Charging that Albert Jackson's death sentence is the result of a frameup, the Anti-Discrimination Committee of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union yesterday urged Virginia Gov. John Battle to issue a pardon to the Negro scheduled to die next Monday. The text of the wire:

Gov. John Battle,
State Capitol,
Richmond, Va.

The evidence in the case of Mr. Albert Jackson, Jr., indicates that charge of rape is a frameup. We call to your attention that death penalty has been reserved exclusively for Negroes in such cases in flagrant violation of constitutional rights of Negro people. We urge that you use your executive power to commute death sentence and grant unconditional pardon to Mr. Jackson.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION COMMITTEE OF
INTL FUR & LEATHER WORKERS UNION
Joseph Winogradsky, Co-Chairman,
Lyndon Henry, Co-Chairman,
Leon Straus, Secretary.

Soviet CP Calls Congress for Oct. 5

MOSCOW, Aug. 20.—The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union announced today that the 19th party convention will be convened Oct. 5 at the Kremlin. At least 1,200 voting delegates and several hundred alternates will attend.

A special six-page edition of the Communist Party's daily newspaper "Pravda" announced the congress. "Pravda" said it was called to deal with a new party constitution and a five-year economy plan now in its second year.

A draft of a new constitution for the party was published.

The Central Committee of 71 members is elected by the party congress, which must meet at least once in four years. Under the old party constitution it was required to meet once in three years. But the war and post-war conditions postponed meetings for the last 13 years.

The Central Committee formerly convened every four months. But the draft calls for meetings once in six months.

Premier Joseph Stalin, acting as General Secretary of the party, signed the announcement of the forthcoming congress.

The agenda includes full reports on the historic events since 1939 by the first secretary of the central committee, George Malenkov; directives on the new five-year plan, and elections of party leaders including a new central committee.

At the last party congress, speeches by Stalin, the late An-



STALIN

drei Zhdanov and Dmitri Manuilsky, in addition to summing up the party's achievements, con-

STALIN SEES CHOU EN-LAI

MOSCOW, Aug. 20.—Prime minister Joseph Stalin tonight received Chou En-lai, Chinese premier and foreign minister. Chou arrived on Sunday as head of a large delegation of government officials.

Dr. Royal W. France, well-known civil liberties attorney and brother of the late U. S. Senator Joseph France of Maryland, leaves today for Greece to attend the military trial of 19 leaders of the Greek Maritime Union that opens in Athens today.

Dr. France will represent the International Fur & Leather Workers, International Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's Union, the Marine Cooks & Stewards Union and the International Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers.

"The trial looks like a frameup of union leaders because of their union activities," Dr. France told reporters yesterday.

The men are being framed on false charges of trying to "overthrow" the Greek government by force and violence.

The maximum penalty is death. Tony Ambateilos, the head of the union, and 10 other defendants, were sentenced to death in a previous military trial in 1948. They won a new trial with the help of international protests.

Vigorous protests came from the National Maritime Union, MCS, the Furriers, some railroad

unions and others in this country and the National Lawyers Guild and other organizations. The United Nations formally protested.

Ambateilos is well known on the New York waterfront, where he helped build the Panamanian or Foreign Flag Department of the National Maritime Union in the early years of the war.

The 19 men on trial are militant union leaders, with fine records as people's champions. Many of them took part in the resistance movement against the Nazi occupation during the world war.

Dr. France emphasized the record of the Greek Maritime Union in improving the lot of the Greek seamen in a statement to the press yesterday.

He is disturbed by information that the trial was brought in move of the shopowners to break this union.

His statement follows:

"The reason for my trip to (Continued on Page 6)

OK for Legion, Big Business To Name Jurors, Says Judge

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 20.—In this coal and steel heart of industrial America, where loyalty to the Mellon-family empire is key to political or business advancement, there's nothing wrong with judges, or prosecuting attorneys, or Chamber of Commerce or Legion leaders naming jurors to try working class organizers, according to Judge William Alvah Stewart.

"Frankly, I see no significance whatsoever in who recommended jurors," Judge Stewart, a former colonel in the judge advocate's department, insisted in federal district court here Monday, as William Albertson, Michigan Communist Party state secretary, concluded a devastating, statistical analysis of federal jury-loading practices here.

"Where did you get this idea that a panel must be a reflection of the community as a whole?" Judge Stewart bristled in colloquies with Ralph Powe and Hyman Schlesinger, attorneys in the petrial Smith Act proceedings which Steve Nelson, Albertson, and four co-defendants are challenging.

With an array of facts and comparative figures, based on governmental statistics, Albertson had proven that Negroes, labor youth and national groups, who constitute an overwhelming majority of

the people, rarely get representation on federal jury lists in this steel city.

His analysis gave an overall picture of conscious exclusion that confirmed damaging admissions of jury-stacking previously extracted from jury officials on the stand.

Albertson's testimony concluded the present phase of the defense challenge to the Smith Act indictments. Judge Stewart set Sept. 15 for oral arguments.

The hearings the past two weeks have added fresh data to the extreme way, unmatched in any northern city, that traditional American democratic procedures have been broken down by Pittsburgh's rulers, and the courageous fight-back for the Bill of Rights that is being led here by Nelson, Albertson, and their co-defendants. The other Pittsburgh Six are: Ben Careathers, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Irving Weissman.

U. S. prosecuting attorney Edward Boyle put on no witnesses to try and refute Albertson's proof that the indicting Smith Act jury was anti-democratic, and did not meet the legal requirements for an impartial jury, "representing a cross-section of the community."

It was left to the tall, military-

Walcott to Fight Marciano In Philly, Sept. 23

Jersey Joe Walcott, 38-year-old heavyweight boxing champ, signed yesterday to defend his title against Rocky Marciano, the unbeaten slugger from Brockton, Mass. The fight will take place at Philadelphia's Municipal Stadium Sept. 23. It will be Walcott's second title defense since he knocked out Ezard Charles to win it in July, 1951. He is the oldest man to ever hold the title.

Asked for comment on the fight with Marciano, Walcott said "it'll be a good house." Pressed for a comment on the nature of the fight, he added "It'll be a tough fight. All fights are tough."

Marciano, former shoe worker who will be 28 next month, is a hard hitter without much boxing skill. He ended Joe Louis' "comeback" with a knockout.

Swedish Papers, Foreign Office Simmer Over Margaret's Gun-Totin' Guards

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Aug. 20.—Margaret Truman left Sweden today amid a newspaper furor and sharp diplomatic exchanges over the "outrageous" conduct of her three heavily armed secret service bodyguards.

Sweden's largest paper, "Aftonbladet," referred to the bodyguards as gorillas and charged "they intercepted in an uncouth manner Swedes who want to pass any place where it pleases Miss Truman to be at a given moment."

Other newspapers expressed resentment at the "artillery" packed

by the guards in a city where the police are unarmed.

(The White House in Washington promptly issued a statement through press secretary Joseph Short saying there was "not one word of truth in any of the stories alleged to have been published in the Swedish newspapers.")

The Swedish Foreign Office denied that it had said no incidents occurred. "If the State Department says so it is apparently their opinion," said a spokesman for the Swedish Foreign Office.

Miss Truman left aboard the

Finnish ship Aalottar for Helsinki, accompanied by her friend, Mrs. John E. Horton. She smilingly posed for photographers, but made no comment on the Swedish press criticism of her three armed guards, two of whom were aboard the ship and the third already in Finland as an advance guard.

Tage Persson, chairman of the Policeman's Society in Stockholm, told reporters the police knew nothing of special arrangements for Miss Truman to be guarded by Americans.

The Swedish police are fully

capable of doing that," he said. "If the Swedish King and prime minister can move freely around in this country without bodyguards, one may safely assume Miss Truman can do the same." Another spokesman said no application for a gun permit had been received for the bodyguards.

The newspaper "Expressen" listed three specific incidents in which the bodyguards seized and flung aside a photographer who approached to take a picture; blocked the entrance to the Drott-

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Letters from Readers

Sees Pittsburgh Trial, Urges More Letters

To the Editor:

I spent Monday, Aug. 18 in Pittsburgh in a court where the most rapacious enemies of the American people are preparing their frameup of the Pittsburgh six.

I listened to the exposure of the jury system. All of the evil machinations for securing a jury committed to legal lynching that we saw in the early days of the first Foley Square trial of Communist leaders are being enacted in Pittsburgh.

I visited the District Attorney, to find that the many letters that have come into his office demanding bail for the heroic Steve Nelson are having an effect. The D.A.'s office is in a dither. It must be driven into a cold sweat by the anger of the people.

Let the letters be restrained but written with great clarity and power. Steve Nelson's constitutional rights are being violated and ours thereby placed in jeopardy. The demand for bail for Steve is an act of self-protection. The letters must increase in volume. They must come from every section of our country and of the American people.

WILLIAM L. PATTERSON,
National Executive Secretary,
Civil Rights Congress.

Mrs. Bass

(Continued from Page 2)
and Sedition Act days. He ran for office from jail and he was elected. And there was a man named Debs.

Among working people, Mrs. Hallinan said, "there's a real re-awakening, especially in New England, which is traditionally Republican."

Wholesale unemployment in the textile mills of New England, she said, has aroused a real anger and a real search for answers from the people.

"And they don't beat around the bush," she said. "They asked me directly what the Progressive Party intends to do about unemployment. There are 20,000 unemployed men in Lawrence, Mass., alone—and there are only 125,000 people in the whole city."

Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Hallinan joined in bitter condemnation of the recent conviction and jailing of 14 Smith Act victims here.

"I can't forget," Mrs. Bass said, "Richard Nixon is one of those responsible for this. He's the joint author of the Mundt-Nixon bill that set off the wave of hysteria which resulted in Smith Act convictions."

Mrs. Hallinan termed the Smith Act prosecutions as anti-labor.

"This is a government of Big Business," she said. "The Smith Act is essentially an anti-labor bill, the essence of which they cover up with flagwaving. Big Business is the enemy of labor and of the Negro people and other minorities, and when it uses a bill like this it's used against Big Business' enemy."

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On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Promises, Promises, But How About the Jobs?

LAST SATURDAY I watched a telecast of a documentary film showing the laying of an oil pipeline from producing areas in Texas to the New Jersey refineries. The voice on the soundtrack, among other bits of information, announced that there had enough such pipes laid in the U. S. to circumnavigate the nation 14 times. This was some operation, and one with great significance to the economic life of the entire country and every one of its citizens.

As the film story unfolded, and we saw operators of modern ditch-digging machines, welders, engineers, electricians, bulldozer drivers, dispatchers, stationary engineers, and a host of other workers, one dramatic fact stood out—not one of these workers was a Negro. Imagine. Here were men working to deliver a commodity upon which the entire nation depends, and which every American has to purchase in one form or another, but one-tenth of the population was barred from working on the project.

A 14-year-old neighbor who watched the telecast with me soon began to fill in the word "white" as the narrator introduced each new classification of worker. He made quite a game of it, treating humorously in his own private way our outstanding national disgrace.

It seems that this documentary film—and the existence of

Negro marginal workers and unemployed resulting from the jimcrow practices it exposed—are more eloquent and unanswerable arguments for an FEPC than the present journalistic discussions of how to win the Negro vote with better promises.

AS LONG AS NEGRO workers cannot get jobs in the mainstream of the oil industry, the owners and managers of which are leaders in both the Democratic and Republican parties, of what use is even a good platform promise?

Negroes in Illinois, for example, are complaining that the Illinois Central Railroad, over which W. Averill Harriman has major control, not only discriminate against Negroes in hiring, but ignores the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling outlawing jimcrow in interstate commerce for its passengers. How then can Negro Democratic leaders in New York call for Harriman as a senatorial candidate to offset the bitter taste of Sparkman, the Dixiecrat fellow-traveller?

Over the weekend, Roy Wilkins, NAACP administrator, after an audience with Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential candidate, says Stevenson promised to support moves to stop the Senate filibuster. But as governor of Illinois, Stevenson has not used his office to guarantee Negroes the right to live in

Philip Connelly's Statement On the Frameup of the Calif. 14

Philip M. Connelly, Los Angeles editor of The Daily People's World, for years state president of the CIO and long secretary of the Los Angeles CIO Council, addressed a federal court in Los Angeles as one of 14 Smith Act defendants allegedly guilty of intent "to teach and advocate overthrow of the U. S. government by force and violence." Here is his statement:

LOS ANGELES

AS I READ the so-called evidence here, it is that I once said at a Communist club meeting that I joined the CP in order to better equip myself to be a leader in the trade union movement.

And that I now work and write for a newspaper that supports the labor movement, and fights for the rights of people.

Upon such evidence I stand here convicted of conspiring to advocate overthrow of my government by force and violence.

I have denied, by my plea, that I so conspired, so intended to advocate, or in any shape or manner held attachment to force or violence.

I NOW TAKE occasion to state again that there is not a scintilla of truth in this charge, the jury's ill-advised conclusions, notwithstanding.

I differentiate between the charge and the evidence.

When I recall the evidence, I recall also an immortal phrase: "If this be treason."

Must I conclude that it be treason to accept the responsibility of leadership in the trade union movement?

Or, seriously seek to equip

oneself more adequately for leadership?

Is such intent proscribed by the Smith Act?

If so, the Justice Department had better make the most of it while it can.

For, I am confident, the people will not long tolerate such a law.

Or, must I conclude that it be treason in our time to exercise



CONNELLY

that right, made inviolate by the First Amendment, to freedom of press in America?

This would appear to be a necessary conclusion, if I am to stand convicted on evidence that I am a writer, an editor of a daily newspaper, distributed each day to thousands of homes up and down this West Coast.

If for this I am to be imprisoned, the First Amendment

Cicero, an industrial suburb of Chicago. And the Negro workers in Chicago are charging that Stevenson will not issue an order barring discrimination in hiring on state-placed contracts.

IN NEW YORK, has Harriman, or Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., or any other Democratic or Republican chieftain, taken sides in the fight for the right of Negroes to live in lily-white Levittown?

The leaders of the CIO and the Americans for Democratic Action seemed to have missed these real issues when they rushed to endorse the Stevenson-Sparkman Democratic ticket. They both covered the spots of shame with the party platform, strengthening it by paraphrasing in the same way the same leaders wrote their own Marshall Plan while supporting the real Truman plan which has exploded into the Korean war.

Civil rights to the Negro people and the members of labor unions is a real issue lived with every day. And the issue is too immediate and important to leave for next January. Let Stevenson begin in Springfield and Chicago and Cicero to put his civil rights promises into action. Let President Truman, the 'real' civil rights spokesman, abolish jimcrow in Washington, integrate the armed forces and bar job discrimination in government and on government contracts. And someone should tell Harriman that the first place hower and the many oil tycoons to tackle FEPC is on the railroads he controls. As for Eisenhower who surrounds him: How about breaking the jimcrow pattern in the producing end of the oil industry?

I don't know how the leaders of the CIO and the ADA stand on this kind of action, but the nation needs it and the conditions facing the Negro workers are proof that it is very late now for action.

will be imprisoned along with me and my fellow defendants.

I AM confident the people will not long tolerate imprisonment of their Bill of Rights.

This is not the first time, for me, that trade union activity has been construed as "disloyalty," as "advocacy of violent overthrow," as "treason."

At the height of depression and unemployment in the mid-Thirties, I was one of a number of newspaper men who took the lead in organizing a trade union among editorial employees of our paper, Hearst's Evening Herald and Express.

I was first accused of "treason" when I and the others carried into the front office our demands for a wage increase over the \$32.50 for 50 hours a week there in effect.

IT WAS the Hearst management which cried "treason" then even as the same Hearst press screamed "treason" in its editions of yesterday.

But at that time Roosevelt was in the White House, and another Supreme Court had upheld not a Smith Act, but the Wagner Act. And the Big Bosses' treason cry fell upon deaf ears.

I was accused of "treason" again, of "attachment to force and violence" after the war was won against Hitler and Hirohito.

One hundred and fifty helmeted police, armed with tear gas, clubs and guns attacked our (Continued on Page 7)

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR's Walter Winchell, twittering with excitement over the prostitution yarn, indiscreetly stresses the role of "socialites in the racket—all prominent." The finest flower of capitalism's ruling families, in short, and probably all good anti-Communists, too.

THE NEWS, ardently in favor of the Taft-Hartley law and an Eisenhower victory, shrewdly needles Stevenson and Sparkman on their double-talk about the slave labor law. Knowing full well that the Democratic nominees are being sold to workers on the strength of their phony opposition to the law, the News prods Stevenson and Sparkman to "tell us what they really think and want to do about Taft-Hartley."

THE POST's Leonard Lyons has discovered a cause worthy of his passion for freedom. Get this defense of one alleged culprit in the current vice probe: "If what he did is a crime ('He' is accused of procuring women for prostitution), then half New York, including prominent officials, cruise-directors and managers of vacation resorts are criminals, too." Get this, too, "Lewd photos were found in his apartment" but "he only had them in the privacy of his home." Mr. and Mrs. Julius Rosenberg, sentenced to death on a frameup spy charge, are regularly the targets of Lyons' plea to "confess" and name non-existent "accomplices." Communist leaders under Smith Act attack have been the object of his petty slanders. Maybe the man Lyons is here defending is innocent. But what a degraded morality he has revealed. Jail Communists and peace-supporters, but excuse lewdness on the grounds of its prevalence among "prominent officials." Phew.

THE HERALD TRIBUNE's Alsop Brothers announce that "it is practically certain by now that none of the real issues confronting this country will be realistically discussed in the Presidential campaign." This is a remarkable confession from gentlemen who daily presume to expound the democratic virtues of the alleged "free world." The Alsops might have added that those Americans, like the Communist leaders, who sought to debate the real issues, are persecuted by the government.

THE COMPASS' I. F. Stone points out that there is a very thin line between denying an American a passport, because he might speak unfavorably of the reigning administration abroad, and denying him "the right to speak at home."

THE TIMES explains that past Nazi "aggressions and depredations are neither forgotten nor forgiven." New ones will be just dandy, however, as long as they're directed from Wall Street.—R. F.



COMING in the weekend WORKER
Records of the V-P Candidates . . . by Rob F. Hall

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CONTEMPT FOR HUMAN LIFE

THOUSANDS OF NEW YORKERS, with TB and other communicable diseases, who should be in hospital beds, are denied medical care.

The equipment of the surgery department in Bellevue is a danger to human life. The diagnostic clinic in Kings County Hospital is a disgrace. Such are merely a few of the facts revealed by Marcus Kogel, New York City's commissioner of hospitals.

The \$125,000,000 he is asking the city for a two-year hospital plan is actually less than the Government spends in one single day for bombs, napalm, guns and other terror weapons for killing.

His report shows also that the white supremacy system makes sure that the over-crowded Negro neighborhoods with the greatest diseases caused by poverty have the worst hospitals, if any at all.

This contempt for human dignity and human life comes from the vicious "cold war" budgets, locally and nationally.

The profiteers and Merchants of Death get their huge profits at the expense of the pain and suffering of the American people. Kogel is asking for Federal and state aid for our tottering hospital system. Not a single Congressional or state candidate in the elections should get away without a firm commitment that he will support the request for the \$125,000,000 which, we are sure, will only scratch the surface of the City's health needs.

REVIVING NAZIS

IT WILL BRING NO JOY, we are sure, to the citizens of New York, or any other Americans, to learn that the Nazi industrialists of the Bonn regime are making the fastest economic gains in all of West Europe.

Thanks to the Truman-Eisenhower plot to restore the power of the Hitler industrialists and generals, the Bonn monopolists are fast grabbing most of the trade of Europe, crowding out France and Britain. This is true not only of peace-time goods, but also of armaments. That is how Washington wants it. They feel that they can "trust" the Nazis more than any other group in Europe.

We are sure that progressive-minded New Yorkers cannot share the rejoicing expressed by the New York Times in this revival of the Nazi monster. ALP and Liberal Party voters share, we are sure, a common hatred of the revival of the Nazis. They both would prefer a neutral Germany with a peace-time economy under Big Four supervision. This would guarantee peace and deprive the Nazis of their platform of "revenge." However New Yorkers may vote, we believe that all opponents of the rearmament of the Bonn Nazis should find ways to meet together and work out common protest in their communities.

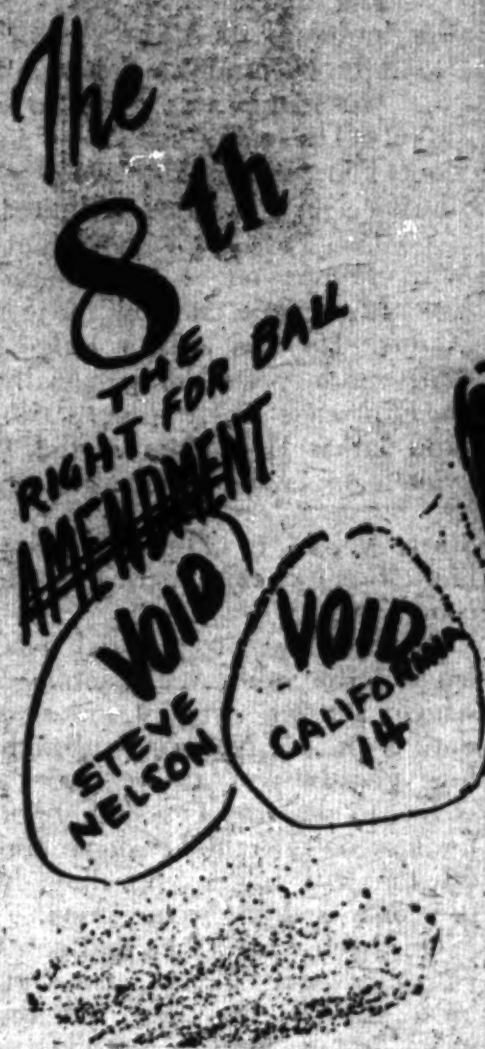
WHIPPING AFRICAN WOMEN

THE MALAN GOVERNMENT which is "holding the dikes against communism" in South Africa, as the press puts it, has ordered the whipping of four African women. They will be slashed with wooden canes because they had dared to violate the segregation laws of this government by walking through railroad station doors clearly marked "White." The noble-sounding Washington leaders who never lifted a finger to save from life imprisonment the brave Negro mother, Mrs. Rosalie Ingram, or moved to arrest the murderers of Mrs. Harry T. Moore, will not rush now to denounce the savage outrage against these African women.

On the contrary, the Washington leadership is careful never to offend this savage racist government in the UN even though it defies the UN by seizing millions of African slaves in adjoining territory. But the American people should speak their horror and anger at this latest crime against African women in the so-called free world.

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equality through enforcement of the Fourteenth Amendment and an FEPC.



Organized Labor and the Elections

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

THE TOP LEADERS of the trade union movement are now going through their usual disgraceful ceremonies of tying the workers to the two-party system and to the reactionary political candidates of big business. CIO has endorsed the Democratic national ticket and apparently the AFL is soon to take similar action. Once more, the game is on, to hog-tie organized labor and to make it powerless to resist the program of Wall Street imperialism, which is one of war and fascism.

For the AFL, however, customarily dedicated as it has been to the chaotic Comperian policy of "reward your friends and punish your enemies," the specific endorsement of the Democratic Party, if it makes it, will be quite an innovation. The last time the AFL took similar action was in its support of La-Follette in 1924. In their dizzy "advance" in policy the AFL leaders are clearly out-pacing every snail and tortoise in the country. The contemplated action would bring their political thinking up to somewhere about 1850.

The pro-capitalist party line of the decisive leaders of organized labor constitutes a disastrous blow at the welfare of the working class and of the people as a whole. The threat of war, the menace of fascism, and the attacks upon the living standards of the workers and the Negro people, imperatively demand a strong and independent political organization upon the part of the working class and its national political allies. The failure of the top leaders of labor to develop such a movement is a crass betrayal, not only of organized labor but of the American nation. Stephenson and Eisenhower represent the interests of big business, not those of the common people. By their treacherous endorsement of these candidates in this election, the Green, Murrys, Wolls, Reubens, Harrisons, Dubinskys, et al, are giving one more illustration of the fact that they are what Lenin called them and their likes, "lieutenants of capital in the ranks of the working class."

A GENERATION AGO, when the left wing pressed steadily for the formation of a

labor party, or farmer-labor party, the big, decisive argument of the trade union bureaucrats was that organized labor was numerically too weak to undertake such a project. They said, a labor party would only waste the votes of the workers. But this hoary argument, which dated back many decades before that time, did not have any real validity then, and in recent years it has blown up altogether. Today the labor movement and its political allies undoubtedly possess the organized numbers to launch a party that could immediately be of decisive importance politically, and which could soon be built into the biggest party in the country.

That this is obviously so is to be seen by even the most cursory examination of the available forces for an independent political party of the democratic masses. Thirty years ago the trade unions had only some 3,000,000 members, but now they have about five times that many. The farmers, in the meantime, have also built up very powerful organizations, running into several millions. The Negro people, likewise, have developed strong organizations and are highly active politically. The same can also be said of those other traditional political allies of the workers—the professionals, women, and youth, all of whom possess immense organizations which have, upon favorable occasions, shown strong political initiative.

The foregoing organized mass groups and their political friends comprise an overwhelming majority of the voters in this coun-

try. And during the Roosevelt regime they time and again demonstrated their natural political interests and cooperation. If, however, organized labor does not take the initiative in forming a great independent political party out of these available masses, this can only be understood on the grounds that the big leaders of labor are opposed on principle to such a party. They are quite content to go along, as now, following the lead of the employers, who control the Democratic as well as the Republican Party.

THE PROGRESSIVE PARTY, therefore, represents in this highly important election, not only the great cause of peace, democracy, and mass prosperity, but also that of an independent political policy on the part of the working class and its allies.

Organized labor cannot possibly have a political policy based upon the interests of the working class while it continues to support the candidates of the two capitalist parties. To be an effective and progressive political force, the trade unions must break with the capitalist parties and take the lead in mobilizing the overwhelming millions of workers, farmers, Negroes, professionals, etc., into a decisive political organization. The masses have long since been willing to give substantial backing to this much-delayed and sabotaged political movement. And it will only be when these masses demand imperatively their own great party that this historically necessary step will be taken by organized labor as a whole.

Regrets He Has No Shamrock to Send to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

An Irishman who regretted that shamrocks "don't or won't grow" in England so that he could send a bunch to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn on her 62nd birthday sent the veteran American labor fighter a shamrock-less greeting, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference announced, yesterday.

Ewart Milne, writing from Burnham-on-Crouch in Essex, England, asked CEDC "to convey to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn the expression of my sincere homage and greetings on her 60th birthday."

He said "I have long thought of her as a very great American and her present wonderful fight against 'thought-control' should excite the admiration and support of all democrats; and especially of poets and writers, as I am one."

Milne informed CEDC that he was writing organizations of the Irish people in Ireland and England to ask that additional greetings be sent to Miss Flynn.

A Flynn Birthday month, between Aug. 14 and Sept. 14, has been arranged by CEDC, 401 Broadway, New York 13, to honor the 46 years of struggle waged by Miss Flynn in behalf of the American labor movement.

Now on trial on trumped up charges under the Smith Act, the veteran labor fighter, and her 14 co-defendants, are trying to turn back the "thought-control" law before it engulfs the American people. CEDC is collecting funds to enable the courtroom battle against the Smith Act to continue without faltering.

Greece

(Continued from Page 3)

Greece is simple. Nineteen members of the Greek Maritime Union go on trial on August 21st in a Greek Court. Information reaching this country has raised doubts in many minds as to whether this trial is really because of criminal or revolutionary activities or whether it is the result of pressure by the political powerful Greek ship-owners, to break a Union which has been militant in its efforts to improve the status of Greek seamen.

"I do not know enough about the facts to express my opinion. Several American unions have become sufficiently concerned to wish to know the facts and to have an American lawyer at the trial as an observer to learn the facts first hand and, if there seems to be a good defense, to do whatever may be possible to assist."

"In these times anyone undertaking such a mission is likely to be classed as a Communist. I do not fall into this category. Indeed, I am allergic to some of any sort because I believe in exploring the facts of each problem that we face and deciding democratically what to do. Being wedded to any dogma interferes with what I consider the scientific approach to the solution of problems."

"I do believe, however, that radicals, liberals and conservatives alike should be guaranteed freedom of speech everywhere. That is essential to the functioning of democracy. I should be willing to undertake a mission to any country, including those behind the mythical iron curtain, to do whatever I could in behalf of freedom and the dignity of the human individual."

Dr. France recently worked on the appeal of George Meyers, chairman of the Maryland District of the Communist Party and five co-defendants, who were convicted under the Smith Act.

Dr. France earlier resigned a professorship at Rollins College, Florida, to give all his time to the defense of civil liberties.

He is a former president of the Salts Textile Company and was vice-president and general manager of the old Triangle Film Co., when W. D. Griffith, Thomas H. Ince and Mack Sennett were its directors.

Sweden

(Continued from Page 3)

ningsholm Theatre Sunday, keeping the public out while Miss Truman arrived, "although it is known to everybody that the theatre was not reserved for Miss Truman"; and kept everybody, including photographers and reporters, out of the Stockholm Town Hall while Miss Truman visited it.

Aftonbladet sarcastically commented "Miss Truman is not in danger of her life in Stockholm... we understand she is not going to sing here."

The pro-U.S. paper Dagens Nyheter chided some of the other papers for their "abusive language" in reference to the bodyguards but went on to say that the behavior of the guards warranted "sharp criticism." It was a fact, the

paper said, that reporters and photographers of Dagens Nyheter were physically prevented from entering Town Hall, no matter who denied it.

Adding a slightly comic touch, a Swedish detective assisting the U. S. secret service men announced that the U. S. guards were "very sorry about the way the Swedish press had treated them."

Expressen commented, "The feeling is mutual," and ran a large picture of King Gustav Adolph's arrival in Stockholm with the headline "KING ARRIVED THIS MORNING—WITHOUT DETECTIVES."

Albertson

(Continued from Page 3)

looking, black-robed figure on the elevated judge's dais, to defend the "wheel of chance" that produced a Chamber of Commerce secretary as forerunner, along with the following 10 associates among the 22-member indicting jury:

These recommended by other Chamber of Commerce groups; four named by fellow judges, or their clerks; one from U.S. Attorney Boyle's own office; one from the jury clerk's office in the same federal court building; and one by William Rahauer, the district attorney who prosecuted the original state "sedition" case against Nelson, Andy Onda, and James Dolsen.

Concerning Rahauer's jury nominees, Judge Stewart said sharply: "I know that. So let's not dwell on it."

When attorneys Powe and Schlesinger stressed the exclusion of Negroes from jury panels, and insisted — "we are not arguing merely for two, or three, or even 10 Negro members of a panel, per se, but for a democratic method of selection," Judge Stewart, Pittsburgh's former city council president, observed: "Maybe you should go to Congress," indicating he thought new laws were necessary for democratic jury-choosing methods in Pittsburgh.

As the defense stressed that federal jurors are not picked here from street or voting lists, nor recommended by various social or economic groupings, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, labor, or national group leaders, but are named to the master lists by business and governmental officials, Judge Stewart blurted forth:

"If that's the kind of stuff you are relying on, you have a pretty thin case, very, very tenuous. That Rahauer, or Judge Stewart's secretary, or a female employed by the U.S. Attorney's office gives a name—if that indicates they (the defendants) did not have a fair jury, it seems to me pretty thin, insignificant at the most."

Referring to Albertson's proof that Slavic people, a third of the foreign born population here, are rare on jury panels, and his evidence of conscious exclusion of other groups, Judge Stewart admitted:

"I understand what you think it shows, and what perhaps it does show. But it has not enough significance whether naturalized Americans, or members of the American Legion make recommendations... If that's bad, you'd better get after me. I am a member of the American Legion... Is there something sinister whether the Legion or a judge makes (jury) recommendations?"

The Pennsylvania Legion leadership just decorated state Judge Harry Montgomery for sentencing

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE DON'T HAVE ENOUGH TROUBLE!

The witchhunting Judge Michael A. Musmanno, who started the frame-up of Steve Nelson in Pittsburgh, has gone to Italy — "to fight Communism," he says.

Musmanno was awarded a Doctor of Laws degree by Mussolini's University of Rome in 1920. He had taken a resident course in "criminology" in the fascist institution. This came out during Nelson's cross examination of the pro-fascist judge.

The Pittsburgh witchhunter announced that he would also visit France on an anti-Communist mission.

Musmanno is now a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court. He was only a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Pittsburgh when he personally led a raid on Communist Party headquarters in August, 1950. He testified against Andy Onda and James H. Dolsen in the 1951 trial in which they were convicted on "sedition" charges, and again against Nelson last winter.

Steve Nelson to 20-years, Nelson himself emphasized earlier in the proceedings.

As the current pre-trial challenge to the Smith Act indictments, which started Aug. 4, recessed until Sept. 15, Nelson, flanked by five guards was taken back in chains to the Iron City jail, where he has been fighting since June 28 for bail while appealing his previous "sedition" conviction.

On defense insistence that actual witnesses may never even have been heard by the indicting jury, Judge Stewart, while rejecting a motion for examination of grand jury minutes, announced he himself would examine the grand jury record.

Meanwhile Ralph Powe is pressing for severance from the Pittsburgh Six case for his client, Andy Onda, who is in the Montefiore Hospital with a severe heart attack. Judge Stewart agreed to appoint a specialist to report on Onda's condition.

Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

ley Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa., Executive Secretary of the Episcopal League for Social Action; Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Illinois, pastor of the Metropolitan Community Church and former president of the National Federation of Community Churches and Rev. Frederick K. Starnum, Plumsteadville, Pa., noted Congregational religious leader and author.

The Initiating Committee for the National Peace Referendum includes:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, New York City, N. Y., a founder of NAACP, member U. S. Delegation to the San Francisco Conference of the United Nations, former U. S. Minister to Liberia, honorary co-chairman of American Peace Crusade.

Rev. Dr. Joseph M. Evans, Chicago, Ill., Metropolitan Community Church.

Rev. Prof. Joseph F. Fletcher, Cambridge, Mass., Professor of Christian Social Ethics, Episcopal Theological Seminary.

Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes, Philadelphia, Pa., executive secretary, Episcopal League for Social Action.

Professor Philip Morrison, Ithaca, N. Y., nuclear physicist.

Rev. Dr. Frederick K. Starnum, Plumsteadville, Pa., author and lecturer.

The initial sponsors of the referendum include:

Rabbi Michael Alper, New York City, N. Y.; Rev. Lee H. Ball, Irvington, N. Y.; Prof. C. Murray Branch, Atlanta, Ga., Morehouse College; Hugh Bryson, San Francisco, Cal., National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards; Rev. J. R. Case, Vergennes, Vt.; Dr. Mark A. Dawber, Long Beach, N. Y., executive secretary emeritus, Home Missions Council of North America; Dr. Lewis A. Eldridge, Jr., Rensselaerville, N. Y.; Fyke Farmer, Nashville, Tenn., attorney, leader World Federalist movement; Howard Fast, New York City, author; Hon. Clemens J. France,

CORRECTION

Due to an error in the last paragraph of a story headed "UE Wins 11c Hike at Magnavox" the United Electrical Workers was incorrectly reported as affiliated in the CIO. The UE is an independent union.

Eisenhower

(Continued from Page 1)

He did this by demanding that the regions of the country go forward "with local pride and responsibility." He attacked the Brannan price support plan.

He attacked the government's seizure of the steel mills. In an earlier statement he had said that he would have invoked the Taft-Hartley law against the CIO steel union.

Eisenhower said, "We accept certain goals for our people" which he listed as better housing, unemployment insurance, equal treatment regardless of race, color or creed and similar goals. But he attacked Federal action as leading to "loss of freedom."

Observers saw in this speech Eisenhower's attempt to please his reform-hating Wall Street backers on the one hand, and his effort to reassure the labor movement and the people in general as to the social gains which were won by the trade unions, farmers and middle classes before the war.

Soviet CP

(Continued from Page 3)

tained guides to future Soviet policy.

The forthcoming congress was expected to do likewise.

The top leaders elected in 1939 led the country through the war and post-war period.

Nikita Khrushchev will present the new draft constitution.

The highest party organs to be elected by the central committee hereafter will consist of the presidium, the secretariat and the party control commission.

The All-Union Party Congress delegates are elected by secret ballot of individual party members on a basis of one delegate for 5,000 members.

At the last party congress Stalin made the principal report on the political situation and V. M. Molotov on the five-year plan.

This time the reports will be made by Malenkov and M. Z. Saburov.

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Story of a Remarkable Woman Fighter Against Negro Slavery

ANNA ELLA CARROLL AND ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Sydney Greenbie and Marjorie Barstow Greenbie. University of Tampa Press in co-operation with Falmouth Publishing House Inc. 539 pages.

By ADAM LAPIN

Anna Ella Carroll was one of the important figures of the Civil War era whose role in rallying the nation to defeat the Southern slave-owners has been ignored and forgotten by academic historians.

Sydney Greenbie and Marjorie Barstow Greenbie have made a real contribution by resurrecting the story of this remarkable woman from what was certainly a conspiracy of neglect and may also have been a conspiracy of silence and suppression.

Miss Carroll was born into a Maryland family; Charles Carroll old and wealthy slaveowner of Carrollton, long the head of the family was fast going down the Declaration of Independence. But slavery was no longer as profitable in Maryland as in the newer cotton states, and Miss Carroll's family was far tending down the ladder of economic if not social decline.

These were the circumstances which forced this daughter of an aristocratic family to go out and earn her living and also made it possible for her to become drawn into the anti-slavery cause.

Anna Carroll was for a while a public relations expert or lobbyist—a relatively new role at the time—for railroad interests. Her first entry into public life was as a propagandist and pamphlet writer for the so-called American party—otherwise known as the Know-Nothing—which campaigned on an anti-immigrant, anti-Catholic platform but which also contained some anti-slavery elements.

As the Civil War approached, she became active in attempting to hold the border states loyal to the Union and had notable success in Maryland. At first aligned with forces which sought to avert the abolition of slavery, Miss Carroll played an increasingly important role during the Civil War.

In her role as a propagandist and writer, she turned out important pamphlets and articles upholding Lincoln's conduct of the war, striking out at Copperhead elements. One of her real achievements was apparently first projecting the idea for Gen. Grant's Tennessee campaign which helped break the back of the Confederacy. She was also an intimate and adviser of members of Lincoln's cabinet, notably Secretary of War Edward M. Stanton.

Anna Carroll's last years were devoted to the pathetic struggle of attempting to get some recognition and some compensation from Congress for her truly notable work, all achieved in the face of prevailing prejudice against women in public life.

By unearthing long forgotten documents and records and telling the story of Anna Carroll, the Greenbies have earned the gratitude of all concerned with the true history of the Civil War. It is regrettable, however, that they have not done justice to their subject or, indeed, to their own zeal and good intentions.

They are unable to take an objective view of Miss Carroll against the background of her times. They indulge in all too frequent romanticism and sentimentality.

By exaggerating Anna Carroll's role, not only describing her as "Lincoln's one woman Office of War Information and Board of Military Strategy," but also virtually attributing to her the entire conduct of the war, they actually detract from their own mission of

making this remarkable woman a live and accepted historical figure. Also unfortunate is the intermixture of fiction with fact and the frequent use of what are called "synthetic" scenes to establish a closer bond between Miss Carroll and Lincoln than appears to have existed.

As a result of these and other faults, this is not the authoritative biography which Miss Carroll deserved and which the Greenbies wanted to write. It is, however, an interesting and significant book which contributes to our knowledge of the Civil War era and of one of its real heroines.

NAPALM

I saw them walking, in a strange and stunted way.
O, what can I say?
Their eyeballs bulged, like wide, red sores;
Scars of purple, red and blue
Were stamped upon their faces, too,
Like bright flowers of pain.

Who burned the flesh
From my hands and lips and breasts?
Who?

When the napalm fell, it did not fall like dew;
It splashed, and scorched, and flaming howled and flew;
It fell, and like a claw it clung to you.

Ever will their curling eyeballs burn;
Ever will their shrivelled fingers shrink and turn.

What devil spread his wings of flame,
To scorch and stunt,
To twist and tear and maim?

.... The devil has always been the same.

Who lashed the backs that bore the pyramids?
Who sprinkled fields of grain with babies' blood?
Who claimed the fields of wheat and rice and corn?
Who claimed the souls of babies not yet born?

It was you, master,
I saw you crawl, like a white spider, across the brown cheek
Of Man's timeless pain.
I saw you sting the young,
And spit your poison into the waters of the world
And the blood that flows in the world's veins.

We still see you, master,
Through burning eyes.
We will rise,
Like some leviathan from deep beneath the sea.

And master, they will be there,
With scars of purple, red and blue;
They will be there
To have a word with you.

—PAUL CARTER

Magazine Exposes T-H Conspiracy

A documented exposure of the Taft-Hartley conspiracy against labor is presented by March of Labor, in its August issue.

It is a special issue covering every significant aspect of the Taft-Hartley Act during its five years of operation.

Many sensational facts and pictures are presented, showing who plotted the law, how it has been used, and what it has cost the workers. President Truman's real record of T-H, the anti-union posture of the non-Communist affidavit, and how labor can and must fight back.

This issue of March of Labor is timed, not only for the fifth anni-

versary of Taft-Hartley, but also for an election campaign in which Taft-Hartley is a top domestic issue—and in which more bunk about it will be spread around by the politicians than ever before.

In the same issue, Homer Ayres writes about the plot of Wall Street "sodbusters" to draw farm and labor leaders into a scheme to drive poorer farmers off the land; James Wishart tells the story of the Negro fishermen organized by the Fur & Leather Workers Union; Mike Reed describes how the DuPonts keep billions "in the family"; and Len De Caux continues his "Inside CIO" series, dealing with the days of the Little Steel strike.

HOW OUR WRITERS HAVE TREATED G. WASHINGTON

GEORGE WASHINGTON IN AMERICAN LITERATURE, 1775-1865. By William Alfred Bryan. Columbia University Press. New York. \$4.

The author of the study, "George Washington in American Literature, 1775-1865," appears to give prior importance (as have so many before him) to the question of how realistically have American writers portrayed the character of the national hero.

As is well known, and as the author demonstrates by example, the poetic, dramatic, fictional and biographical treatment of Washington has been a contest between those who presented a bloodless composite of all the virtues to be venerated and those who strived

to show the leader of the Revolutionary armies and the first president as a man of flesh and blood with faults and virtues both.

Yet there is little in this study to suggest the need for not only a rounded evaluation of Washington's personality traits but of a solid understanding of the society which molded him and of the bourgeois democratic revolution he helped to lead.

Students of history, however, will find interesting, however, the many descriptions given of works treating with Washington, as well as the author's account of the changing literary and biographical attitudes down the years to the end of the Civil War toward the father of his country. —R.F.

'On the Scoreboard' by sports editor Lester Rodney will be resumed on its regular daily basis starting next Monday

3,500 CHICAGO YOUTHS URGE U.S.-SOVIET OLYMPIC TOUR

CHICAGO.—To the finale of the Olympic Games in Finland, Chicago youth added a footnote which underscored the spirit of understanding and peace underlying the international sports competition.

Some 3,500 Chicago young people put their signatures on a greeting which was airmailed to the closing meet of the 1952 tourney, declaring:

"Let the great Olympic Games be an inspiration to the governments of the world. Let the great powers—U. S., USSR, Great Britain, the Chinese People's Republic, France—meet together in harmony and negotiate a peaceful settlement of differences, a Pact of Peace and Friendship open to all nations."

THE GREETINGS, obtained by the Illinois Assembly of the American Youth Peace Crusade, were sent to Avery Brundage, head of the Olympic Committee, by Carroll Hutchinson and Estelle Schwartz.

Their letter stated: "Nothing could better augment this positive contribution to international understanding than post-Olympic tour of different coun-

tries by the major teams. Undoubtedly, American youth would be particularly eager to see the United States and Soviet teams on exhibition tour together in both our country and the USSR."

THE SIGNATURES on the peace greetings were obtained by the youth organization on Chicago beaches and at ball parks, among young people of all races, creeds and religions.

Many wrote messages of congratulations to the American track and field stars who broke long-standing Olympic records.

The message to the athletes of all nations stated:

"The experience of the 1952 Olympic Games shows how readily mutual understanding and respect can be achieved by peoples of different countries once artificial barriers are removed. We firmly believe that it is equally possible for the statesmen of the leading nations to achieve understanding and peace—once they come together around the conference table sincerely negotiate. Actually, this is the only way to avoid a useless world slaughter."

Deny Aid to Negro Mother of Six for 'Lack of Information'

DETROIT.—Because a Negro mother with six children could not tell Detroit Welfare authorities where her eldest girl happened to be, she was deprived of food or any money.

Panic-stricken, with no money to buy food for five children, Mrs. Mary Stewart of 422 St. Antoine struck out in blind rage at the welfare official who informed her she could get no relief. She was charged the following morning in the "economy" drive of Mayor C. Records Court before Judge

George Murphy and placed on probation for six months.

The welfare authorities still refuse to grant Mrs. Stewart relief until she reveals to them the whereabouts of her eldest daughter. She asked why this information was needed; welfare authorities refuse to reply.

The Downtown Tenants Council is fighting for Mrs. Stewart and all others who are victims of the "economy" drive of Mayor C. Records Court before Judge

Philip Connelly's Statement

(Continued from Page 4)
CIO picket line at U. S. Motors plant, striking down and maiming women and old men.

Roosevelt was dead. The Smith Act was on the books (although not yet in use) and the cry of the anti-union employer no longer fell on deaf ears in government or in the courts.

I was sentenced to jail. The testimony was not unlike the evidence here. I had used a microphone to urge the pickets to remain calm in the face of police attack to indulge in no violence, regardless of provocation.

The verdict was as incongruous as is the verdict here.

Such exhortation over the microphone was incitement to riot, the court held, although the only violence was that of the tear gassing, club swinging police.

Now again I stand convicted of attachment to violence. My old employer, Hearst, has revived an old and familiar term for it, "a crime akin to treason."

THIS TIME, the record shows, I did not use a microphone, but the printed page for my exhortation.

The evidence is unchanged in respect to what was advocated: Peace, not war! Negotiations, and the ballot box, not violence! Better wages and conditions for those who work, job opportunities for those denied fair employment.

Again Hearst, and Big Monopoly for which the Hearst press is mouthpiece, shout "treason."

And the echo resounds, strident and shrill, from the Justice Department: The FBI shatters the judicial calm of this court.

Above the hysteria, the dim and the tumult, I seem to hear a voice resolute and undismayed: "If this be treason..."

The people in that early day in our young country, gave the answer then, loud and clear and unmistakable as the ringing voice of Patrick Henry.

The people will give the answer now, of that I am confident.

And when the people do, those who today live by the Smith Act will have to make the most of it.

Du Bois to Attend Rockwell Kent Fete

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, famous Negro sculptor and historian, will be among the speakers at a Testimonial Dinner on the occasion of the 70th Birthday of Rockwell Kent, renowned artist and writer and president of the International Workers Order.

The Dinner will be held at the Hotel Statler, New York City, on Tuesday, Sept. 14. Prominent leaders in the world of arts, politics, labor and fraternalism will greet Mr. Kent whose fame as an artist, as a progressive American has endeared him to millions in this country and abroad.

Organizations and individuals who wish to be present on this occasion are urged to send reservations to the Rockwell Kent 70th Birthday Testimonial Committee at 80 E. 11 St., New York 3, New York, phone number CHamercy 7-6640. Tickets cost \$6 per plate.

Eisenhower Calls Social Reform "Loss of Freedom"

Demand Stevenson Prosecute Illinois Racist Organization

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A demand that the state administration in Springfield prosecute the White Circle League on the basis of its latest anti-Negro and anti-Jewish hate literature was made here this week by the Civil Rights Congress.

The CRC asked Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson to "act swiftly and forcefully" against the organization in order to head off a new wave of racist outbreaks.

CRC Executive Secretary Lester Davis cited new material issued by Joseph Beauharnais, head of the Klan-like organization which now has headquarters at 919 N. Milwaukee Ave.

"With Beauharnais on the loose, the lives and the liberties of Negroes and Jews are in peril," Davis declared. "This rabid bigot is a threat to democracy which the state government can no longer ignore — not after the events of Cicero, Peoria Street and Park in which Beauharnais was an active participant."

The White Circle League has just issued its most inflammatory material, attacking Negroes and Jews.

"They call us bigots," said Beauharnais, in a printed reprint to his followers, "because we dare resist and resist their efforts to force racial amalgamation and mongrelizing upon us."

Davis said that the state's prosecution against Beauharnais last year which resulted only in a \$200 fine, was a "love tap."

"We demand that you ask the Attorney General of Illinois to act now," said Davis in a letter to Stevenson, "and that the full force of the law be brought to bear against this organization which directly threatens the civil rights of a million people in this state."

DETROITERS ACT TO BLOCK RENT HIKES FOR 300,000

DETROIT.—The Committee to Keep Rent Control in Detroit and surrounding areas was launched last week at a meeting of representatives of housing projects, the Progressive Party, the Downtown Tenants Council, Detroit Public Housing Tenants Council and other groups.

September 30 is the deadline when the City Councils of Detroit, Highland Park, Dearborn, Hamtramck must vote to continue rent controls for another six months, otherwise 300,000 families face an immediate 53 percent rise in rents. [Last week the MW gave a figure of 470,000 families affected by rent control. Latest estimates by local authorities place it at 300,000 families.]

The CKRC adopted a program of reaching every tenant with the pertinent facts of the rent control struggle in order to ask each member of the City Councils to go on record for continuance of rent control.

Some 45,000 Negro families will be directly affected. The great majority are jamcrowded into slums where rents are far higher than in other parts of the city. Negro workers who have been idle for many months, first victims of the Wall Street war economy, are receiving eviction notices by the hundreds.

The lifting of rent controls means at least a \$5 a week increase in cost of living for the workers. at present the average

workers' family spends 25 percent of its income on rent. The average unemployment compensation gets around \$30 a week.

The Committee to Keep Rent Control, as one of its first steps, will issue a leaflet bringing these facts to the people. It will also issue a petition for citizens to sign asking Councilmen to keep rent control. It will organize meetings to prepare for public demonstrations and action to keep rent control in Detroit. Weekly meetings were set.

Elected as chairman of the Committee was Gus Jurist, who led the successful fight that defeated a proposed 20 percent increase for World War II veterans on city-owned projects. Jurist is now facing eviction from his home 5643 Connors, because of that leadership. He is appealing his case to the Michigan State Supreme Court.

Secretary of the Committee is Miss Rehea Gorman of the Downtown Tenants Council. She is a young Negro woman active in the leadership of the tenants' struggle on the East Side.

The eviction trial of Michigan Worker Editor Wm. Allan will take place in September before a jury. Allan, like Jurist, is being evicted "without cause." Lower courts have upheld the eviction of both. Contributions to aid the appeal to higher courts should be sent either to Jurist at 5643 Connors or to the Michigan Worker, 2419 Grand River, Rm. 2, Detroit 1.

Gen. Eisenhower tried yesterday to hide his ultra-reactionary backing of Wall Street industrialists by claiming the label of the "middle of the road." In an Idaho speech, the Morgan-backed militarist launched a bitter attack on social reform as leading to "tyranny" and "loss of freedom." But he did this by claiming he would not ditch the social gains won through the actions of the labor movement, farmers and unemployed during the 1930s.

Eisenhower sought to disassociate himself in the voters' minds from the die-hard GOP reactionaries by claiming to attack those who "still look through the spectacles of the 1890s." But at the same time he played as "radicals" those

2,500 Strike at Big Textile Machinery Plant

WHITINSVILLE, Mass., Aug. 20.—Some 2,500 workers at the Whitin Machine Works, largest textile machinery manufacturer in the world, struck last night in a contract dispute.

The workers, members of the CIO United Steelworkers, had been without a contract since January.

Strikers immediately set up picket lines around the plant.

MacArthur on Texas Ballot for Fascist Party

AUSTIN, Tex., Aug. 20.—Gen. Douglas MacArthur will be on the Texas ballot in November as candidate for President of the Christian Nationalist Party.

Britain to Send Arms to Egypt

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Foreign Office announced today that Britain had decided to lift an embargo on non-operational military supplies to Egypt that will allow Egypt to order from Britain considerable equipment for the armed forces.

Vandals Raid CP Offices in Bonn

BONN, Germany, Aug. 20.—The Communist Party reported today its offices here were raided and wrecked last night by political opponents. The Communists charged that members of the rightist youth group, Bund Deutscher Jugend, had staged the raid.

who seek government action to protect human welfare. Eisenhower showed he realizes the great strength of the popular support for social reform by claiming that the GOP Tories do not aim to weaken or destroy the Roosevelt social re-



EISENHOWER

forms. He said that these reforms as "human goals" are not part of the election issues today. But he was very careful not to mention support for any special social law. On the contrary, he blasted away at federal health plans as "a scheme to nationalize medicine." Eisenhower made it clear that he is out to subvert the national government's activity on food, crops, schools, social welfare, and civil rights as much as possible. (Continued on Page 6)

What's On?

Coming
ENJOY A GALT WEEKEND at a progressive interracial Camp Nature Friends, Camp Midvale, Friday night through Sunday for only \$5 to \$10. Only one hour (35 miles) from New York City. All sports, folk and social dancing, entertainment. For reservations and further information, call or write Midvale Camp Corp., Midvale, N. J. Terhune 5-3160.

STUDENTS! BUILDING FOR PEACE at New Foundations. Building Conference—Saturday, Aug. 23, 10 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. at Jefferson School of Social Science, 975 Avenue of the Americas, 2d floor.

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"New China" and "Pageant of Russia"

UE Harvester Locals To Take Strike Vote

CHICAGO.—A strike vote by the 10 UE locals in the International Harvester chain was being taken this week, as the August 20 contract expiration approached with negotiations deadlocked. A union leader commented that

"no contract, no work is a tradition with our union."

Meanwhile, at the Melrose Park Harvester plant, the UAW was in the second week of its strike. The walkout of 4,000 workers was the workers' unanimous reaction to wage chiselling and speedup.

The UE Harvester workers backed the UAW strikers strongly and offered them "whatever aid you may need from us."

Gerald Fields, chairman of the UE Harvester Conference Board, said that his union was also preparing "more tangible forms of support" for the striking Melrose Park workers.

Fields said the UE had wired the UAW local a message of solidarity, making it clear that "these are not the overtures of a vampire seeking its prey."

"We are opposed to any union raiding any other union," Fields said, "and our offer of aid is made in all sincerity and good faith."

He said that Harvester has assumed an equally "hard-nosed" attitude toward the UE locals at its plant. "However," Fields added, "this union will not accept the kind of contract that was forced on the UAW."

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